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Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

TWO BRITISH SHIPS LOST

Cross of Corinth and Bernicia Are Reported Sunk

London, Nov. 14.—The British steamer *Cross of Corinth*, 3,669 tons, has been sunk, and her crew has been landed, says Lloyds. The agency also states that the British steamer *Bernicia*, 3,255 tons, is believed to have been sunk and the crew landed.

The British tank steamer *Petroleine*, found abandoned and afloat at sea, has been brought to port with a French crew aboard, according to Lloyds. The master and twenty-two of the *Petroleine's* crew have been landed. Eleven were lost Sunday night.



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BRYCE URGES PEACE LEAGUE

Declares Britain Will Help United States When War Is Over

London, Nov. 14.—Viscount Bryce appealed to the United States to-day to begin drafting the plans for a league to enforce peace. Speaking at a meeting of the Mayflower Club, which is composed of British and Americans and has as its object the perpetuation of the memory of the Pilgrims, the former ambassador said:

"The United States has hitherto stood apart in isolation, but isolation is no longer possible. Every country is now affected and its safety threatened by the spirit of anti-democratic aggression. The United States has avoided entangling alliances, but a league of peace would be no entangling alliance. It would be a smoothing down and straightening out of difficulties that threaten to embroil the world."

"Already many leading statesmen have proposed such a scheme as I have outlined. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes have given it their hearty approval; public opinion in both parties alike is daily growing in its favor."

Britain Must Await Peace

"Here in Great Britain we cannot take practical steps till this war has been—as it certainly will be—fought through to a decisive victory. But meantime we may begin to consider what those practical steps should be, and we can assure our friends in America of our sympathy with their scheme and our willingness to cooperate in a work to which our common ideals turn. We are both peace loving peoples; we both desire to respect the rights of every nation, small or great; neither of us seeks to dominate the world either by war or in commerce; we both love freedom and wish to see it everywhere prevail."

"Let us try to realize these common ideals and let us consecrate our friendship in an effort to secure for mankind the blessing of an enduring peace." Referring to the Presidential election in the United States Lord Bryce said: "All that would be fitting to say here is that we admire the tranquility and perfect order with which such a gigantic piece of work as the casting of a vote over a whole continent has been conducted, and we admire no less the dignity and moderation of language displayed during the exciting contest by the two candidates, both men conspicuous for their ability and force of character."

Friendship Not Threatened
"Questions as to the exercise of belligerent rights have always arisen and must always be expected to arise between belligerents and neutrals in naval war. Those that have arisen between the Allies and the United States are happily such as can be disposed of by pacific negotiations, and need not affect the permanent friendship of peoples attached to one another by so many ties. At this moment the friendship of our two nations is of more importance, not only to both of us, but to the world, than perhaps ever before. This war has brought upon it more widespread calamities than any previous war. We are asking ourselves whether we must expect such calamities to go on recurring in the future. Is all this suffering to have been vain? After the war will international fears, hatreds and suspicions return and will great armaments—a still heavier burden to already impoverished peoples—have again to be maintained?"

"The only method suggested for pre-

venting these things is a combination of peace loving nations to be formed after the war and after the treaty of settlement for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace. The simplest way of doing this is to require that every international dispute shall be submitted to arbitration or conciliation before any resort to arms. Such a plan could not be carried out without the cooperation of neutral nations, and especially of the greatest of the neutral nations."

HORTENSE IS SAFE AND WAR IS OVER

Mrs. Bradley and Warden Holton Destroy Spite Fence, Bury Hatchet

Milford, Conn., Nov. 14.—The feud which has been threatening for months to disrupt the summer colony at Woodmont came to an end to-night. J. A. Roberge acted as mediator and Mrs. Bradley and Warden Holton, the feudists, are now friends. The future of Hortense Louise Belle is assured.

It was about Hortense Louise Belle that the strife centered. Mr. Holton is warden of Woodmont, and he insisted that Mrs. Bradley had no right to keep Hortense. Mrs. Bradley's reply was to build an unsightly spite fence about Hortense, and to cut Mr. Holton dead when they met.

And then, a few days ago, Mrs. Bradley's home caught fire. Holton led the fire fighters, and it was to his home that the woman's invalid husband was taken during the fire. That softened Mrs. Bradley's heart. Mr. Roberge did the rest.

To-night Mrs. Bradley handed a silver hatchet to Mr. Holton, and with his own hands he knocked down a bar of the spite fence. Then the hatchet was interred with befitting ceremony and everybody drank the health of everybody else. Holton is now looking for any one who might have been in the Belle shall not remain where she is. Hortense Louise Belle is Mrs. Bradley's cow.

SEES GREAT CRISIS WHEN PEACE COMES

Kies Warns Sphinx Club U. S. Is Not Ready to Meet It

Four hundred members of the Sphinx Club at their monthly dinner at the Waldorf last night were warned by William S. Kies, vice-president of the National City Bank, that America will face a greater crisis after the war than it did at the war's outbreak.

"With our rising costs, our national tendency toward extravagance, our lack of industrial efficiency in many lines and the unusually high standard of living which we have set for labor in this country," he asked, "what chance will we have in open competition in the markets of the world against the industrial forces of nations whose every effort will be to foster, encourage and protect their manufacturers in the task of rebuilding the nation's wealth?"

Other speakers were Edward James Cattell, city editor of the *Philadelphian*; Justice Isaac Franklin Russell, of Special Sessions, and James P. Bennett, general secretary of the Printing Press Manufacturers Association.

END FOOD SHORTAGE, IS DEMAND ON DUMA

Russian Parliament, Reopening, Faces Serious Problem

Petrograd, Nov. 14.—The food situation and the problem of reorganizing the present supply channels, which have proved inadequate to meet the needs of the population, are the principal questions before the Duma, which has resumed its sessions after a four months' adjournment.

Since the last session the whole supply question has become of paramount importance, and the press and public are unanimous in demanding immediate action which will allow the people to benefit from the plentiful resources of the country. These, if properly handled, it is contended, would be sufficient to provide for the entire population at prices not exceeding those in the other countries at war.

The Duma is expected to express itself early on the advisability of transferring management of supplies from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of the Interior.

WILSON ASSAILS FOOD MIDDLEMEN

Tells Farmers That Bigger Crops Would Be Remedy

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Wilson blamed middlemen for the high cost of foodstuffs here to-night in a speech welcoming to Washington the convention of the National Grange, the first formal speech he has delivered since the election. Urging that farmers increase their output, the President said:

"We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur, when men can make as if the supply was so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased. It will not do to be niggardly with the rest of the world in respect to its food supply."

The President did not mention recent petitions to him to declare an embargo on exportation of foodstuffs from the United States to the rest of the world; and he did not refer, even indirectly, to the outcome of the Presidential election.

"It goes without saying," said the President, "that the physical life of the nation has always depended upon the farm. It goes without saying, also, that to a large extent the physical life of the world has drawn its sustenance from the great areas of farm land in the United States. We have sent food to all parts of the world and the American farmer has contributed to the life of all the countries of the world."

"But you know that as our own population has increased, the proportion in which we could help foreign countries as contrasted with our own has decreased, and there are problems that are comparable with the problems of statesmanship lying ahead of the farmer during this time."

"If the future we shall have to increase production at every point where it is susceptible of being increased."

Neglect of Farmers

"One of the things that has most interested me about what has been done by legislation for the benefit of the farmer is the question why it was not done long before. It is astonishing that the assets, the valuable, available assets, the visible assets of the farm, should have been available as a basis of credit in the banks on the same terms as the assets of commercial undertaking and manufacturing industry. Cattle are just as visible and tangible as goods in warehouses and goods on trains."

"The thing that makes a free country vital is the large number of people who get together to do important things without asking the leave of the government to do them. The striking thing about a great country like the United States is that if the government neglected everything the people would do it. You do not beckon to the people of the United States—they come to go on, and things that are neglected they have got plenty of brains to get together and do for themselves."

OLD VIRGINIA SEALS FOUND AT OYSTER BAY

Tokens Were Taken from Stafford County in War

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Nov. 14.—The great seal of Stafford County, Virginia, and the Circuit Court seal of that county have been found in Oyster Bay, after having been missing since the Civil War, when they were brought North by Union soldiers.

They are now in the possession of Edward R. Summers, deputy town clerk, who learned only to-day that the Virginia authorities have been looking for the seals more than half a century. Mr. Summers obtained them from his wife's ancestor, a captain in General Slicker's brigade and served in Virginia in 1862. Mr. Summers has written the clerk of Stafford County, offering to return the seals.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN GRAND CENTRAL

Passengers See Young Doctor Take Paregoric—He Will Live

Passengers in the main waiting room of the Grand Central Terminal last night saw a man place a bottle to his lips and after draining it collapse.

He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, charged with attempting to commit suicide. He said he was Harry Baldwin, thirty years old, a physician and a graduate of the University of Vermont, and living at the Hotel Cumberland, Plattsburgh, N. Y. He had taken paregoric, but will recover. He would give no reason for his act.

SIR SAM HUGHES ACCUSES BORDEN

Charges Scheme to Force Him Out—Fight Over Appointments

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, planned to retire and so force out Sir Sam Hughes, who resigned yesterday at the request of the government, Hughes charges in a letter to the Premier made public to-day.

Sir Sam said in the letter that he regretted to have "heard on excellent authority that you had it in contemplation for some time to retire to the Supreme Court of Canada by arrangement with the present incumbent of the chief justiceship, and hand over the Canadian Prime Ministership to another, under whom it is well known I would not serve."

The letters showed that the appointment of Sir George Perley as Overseas Minister of Militia led to the differences between the Premier and Sir Sam Hughes. The latter's intimation that the Premier and Sir George Perley had secretly planned the creation of this office led to the request for the resignation of Sir Sam. The latter declared in his letter that there was no more need for a separate Minister of Militia for England than one for a military camp in Canada.

Premier Borden issued a statement to-day denying emphatically that he was about to retire.

"The Prime Minister deems it his duty to remain at his post until after the close of the war," the statement said.

BLACKLIST NOTE HITS AT PLOTS

Continued from page 1

foul means factories engaged in making, or ships engaged in carrying, supplies required by the Allies.

"Such operations have been carried out in the territory even of the United States itself, and I am bound to observe, what I think will not be denied, that no adequate action has yet been taken by the government of the United States to suppress breaches of neutrality of this particularly criminal kind, which I know that they are the first to discountenance and deplore."

Felt Forced to Act

"In the face of enemy activities of this nature it was essential for his majesty's government to take steps that should at least deprive interests so strongly hostile to the facilities and advantages of unrestricted trading with British subjects."

"The public opinion of this country would not have tolerated the prolongation of the war by the continued liberty of British subjects to trade with and so enrich the firms in foreign countries whose wealth and influence were alike at the services of the enemy."

The note is based largely on the argument that there is no assumption by Great Britain of power to interfere with neutral traders, but that the blacklist is a matter of municipal law enjoining British subjects from trading with persons found to be assisting or rendering service to the enemy. It disclaims any intention of imposing penalties or disabilities upon neutral trade.

Thinks Blacklist Misunderstood

"I can scarcely believe," it says, "that the United States government intends to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign state to pass legislation prohibiting all those who owe her allegiance from trading with any specified persons when such prohibition is found necessary in the public interest. The right to do so is so obvious that I feel sure that the protest which your excellency has handed to me has been founded on a misconception of the scope and intent of the measures which have been taken."

The note says the British government readily admits the United States' contention that neutrals have the right to trade with belligerents, but that the United States must also admit the right of one belligerent to stop this trade by lawful means, as seizures of contraband or a blockade. But this particular legislation, it goes on to say, is not of this character.

"It is," says the note, "an exercise of the sovereign right of an independent state over its own citizens, and, nothing more."

Even Allied People Banned

It is pointed out that even firms in Allied nations are being placed on the list where there is reason to believe that British subjects should not trade with them and the assertion is made that the measure is not one against American trade in particular, but a part of "general belligerent operations designed to weaken the enemy's resources."

Answering the American contention

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